

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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## THE CHINESE EMPRESS.

If the reports are correct, the Empress of China has ordered reforms all along the line, and has instructed the viceroys to begin at once and report progress. The Chinese, as a rule, reverse the practices of civilized races. Their North pole is our South pole. They place a guest on the left, we place him on the right. We shake hands with each other. The Chinese shake their own hands. They also, are fond of making noble and glittering declarations of principles, in religious and political affairs, with the reservation of the right of not indulging in any unhealthy or disturbing practice of these principles. Will the Empress and her people persist in doing the contrary to that which we do, and will they live up to these ideas of reformation?

The world has of late been much interested in the reports regarding the downfall of the Emperor of China. While it is well known, in China, that he is a brother of the Sun and Moon, these luminaries have neglected him in his distress, and disgraced the fraternal relation. Indeed, they have behaved like Sneaks in allowing the Empress to reduce him to the ranks. Still, the Sun and Moon may have another side to the story, and judgment should be suspended at present.

Now comes Rev. Mr. Walker, a missionary at Foo Chow, who says that these stories about the dethronement are utterly unreliable. He makes this statement, based on his knowledge of the Chinese customs and laws:

"The present Emperor was cousin of the late Emperor. The late Emperor was son of the present Empress Dowager. According to Chinese laws, the Emperor, following the principles of ancestor worship, must worship his immediate predecessor, who was raised to the rank of a god upon his death. This worship the Emperor renders dutifully. But the mother of the deceased, being mother of one who is worshipped as a god, by the very principles of ancestor worship, is elevated by the fact of her son's death to a higher plane than the Emperor, and she has the right to take charge of the affairs of the Empire whenever she chooses. There is no need of force or intrigue for her to accomplish her object. All she has to do is to tell the Emperor to stand aside and let her take hold. By the traditions of the Empire and by the popular ideas of what ought to be done, she is perfectly right, and there is no friction whatever. The Emperor has no alternative but to stand aside and let the Empress manage public business as she sees fit. Her chief supporter and adviser is Li Hung Chang. They represent the conservative party, while the Emperor is disposed to go faster than is well for the Empire. At any rate, the Empress became alarmed at the many sweeping reforms proposed, and told the Emperor to let her rule. She has done this before. At the close of the war with Japan, when the Emperor's course did not meet her approval, she set him aside until she had done what suited her ideas. Then she retired, leaving him the head, until his recent course brought her from her retirement once more to save the Empire, as she believed. No political or military commotion attends these acts, and there has been no basis whatever for the stories about the Empress' putting an end to the life of the Emperor."

The Chinese "mancheen" is evidently a complicated affair. Naturally it would be, as it has been remodelled, repaired and tinkered up for some thousands of years. When a Chinese party platform gets afloat of Chinese ancestral worship, it makes a complication worse than that caused by the mixture of religion and politics in our own land of freedom.

If the Empress does succeed in reconstructing the Chinese, she will add another name to the list of illustrious women who have been mean enough to accept political trusts and show to the brute man that he is not absolutely necessary to the work of regenerating mankind.

## THE REBEL BADGE.

The National Tribune, the organ of the Grand Army of the Republic indulges in some of the professional patriotism that strikes wildly in every direction. It is the kind of bogus patriotism that attacked Washington in his day, and Lincoln in his day, and now strikes at President McKinley because he wore a "rebel badge" at a public reception in Milledgeville, Ga. "What place," it asks, "has that memento of the hideous part which they (the Confederates), of all others, should be most eager to forget, upon the breast of the President of the United States."

Very sensible man knows that neither the President or the ex-Confederate, construed the wearing of the badge to mean a recognition direct or indirect of the justice of the lost Confederate cause. They know, moreover, that it gave not the slightest en-

couragement to any hope in the revival of that cause, any more than the thoughtful care of Gen. Grant in securing a public office for the great Confederate General, Joe Johnson, was an approval of his course, or the presence of a Confederate General as a pall bearer at the funeral of Gen. Sherman, at the request of Sherman's friends was an approval of the rebellion. The wearing of the badge by the President was merely the measure of his chivalrous politeness, and stood as the recognition of the valor of men who had carried down into ruins their own social fabric, in the defense of that which they believed to be right. It was, at best, a trivial incident, but in the hands of professional patriots the most trivial incidents will be distorted into acts of treason, and hatred of the flag.

## THE GREAT DEBATE.

The full reports of the debate in the Senate over the theory of the relation of the territories to the Federal government are not only valuable, but fascinating to the students of political institutions. The debate revives questions discussed early in the century over the acquisition of territory. But conditions of the nation have so entirely changed during the succeeding hundred years, the debate is forced far beyond the lines of the early discussions.

It is admitted by the men of both parties that Senator Hoar's speech on expansion was worthy of the best days of the Senate. Senator Foraker's speech on the other side shows his great gifts as a keen debater. Some of his propositions were startling, and deeply concern the condition of these islands. He says "We, by act of Congress in every instance where territory is acquired, declare that the constitution shall be extended, and then by act of Congress we provide legislation that will set the principles of the Constitution in motion in that territory; but when the legislative machinery has been supplied, it then operates there and not till then. And in the Hawaiian bill now pending before the Senate, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, that identical clause is to be found."

Senator Teller agrees with Senator Foraker. When asked by Senator Allen whether the provisions of the Constitution extend to Arizona and New Mexico, he replied: "They do not extend to Arizona unless we extend them by law. No public man in this country, save Mr. Calhoun, ever insisted that the Constitution of the country went by its own force into a Territory." Mr. Allen then asked Mr. Teller: "Do not the provisions of the Constitution now extend to the Hawaiian Islands?" Mr. Teller replied: "They extend there if it is provided by law that they shall; not otherwise. I say the Constitution has no power to extend itself into the new territories unless Congress shall so declare."

This language indicates the drift of sentiment held by prominent Republicans. The act of Hawaiian annexation does not extend the Constitution to these islands, but provides that no laws shall remain in force that are in conflict with it. Until Congress shall have extended the Constitution to these islands, it has the right to treat the territories according to its own will and pleasure, excepting only in the matter of certain personal rights. The claim of the Expansionists is that the Federal government has the right to regulate and govern the territories in a manner suitable for their conditions, and in this respect they are not to be harassed by too many Constitutional limitations. The Anti-Expansionists, on the other hand, insist that the Territories must be governed strictly in accordance with the Constitution.

Senator Foraker contends that the opinion of the Supreme Court in the celebrated Dred Scott case, is not binding, when it declares that the United States cannot hold colonies. Heretofore, Congress has found little difficulty in dealing with the inhabitants of the territories, because they have been inconsiderable, and easily assimilated. The emigration of new settlers has quickly determined the political status of the larger part of such territories. But the case of people living beyond the seas, in Cuba, the Philippines, and even Hawaii, raises new questions, and some serious ones.

These are especially important when it is proposed, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Mainland, to discriminate against industries, by subjecting their products to tariff law. This probably will not be done so far as these islands are concerned. But the proposition is not a pleasant one.

The new Hawaiian daily paper makes the customary announcements of being here to stay and of getting in the field to fill a long felt want. If the new paper will have the constancy to hammer away at the principles paraded it can do good.

## THE EXPOSITION.

The proposition from San Francisco to establish an Exposition here, is an excellent one if it is practicable. Before any definite arrangements are made for the encouragement of more tourists, travel, there should be a census of our hotel and boarding house resources. The tourist trade has already outgrown these resources, we are informed, and many people are perplexed and annoyed in searching for accommodations. The average tourist does not, and cannot, spend much money. He asks for accommodations at a moderate price. There are certainly not accommodations enough for five hundred more tourists than are now in the city. In any event, if the tourist trade is to be encouraged largely, the resources for accommodating it should be carefully estimated.

As there will be an increasing tourist travel from these islands, and it will draw from both the Asiatic and American sides of the ocean, as well as from Australia, it would be a good plan to adopt some liberal scheme for maintaining it. There should be a number of hotels with moderate prices, and these should be situated where there is abundant space for trees and flowers. The high value of land tends to the use of cramped space, and forbids those tropical effects in tree, flowers and lawn, which ought to be the special feature of the accommodations we furnish to travelers.

## THE CONSTITUTION AND THE TERRITORIES.

In the great debate on the policy of expansion, and the relation of the Federal government to the new territories, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, asked and received permission from the Senate, to print in the Congressional Record, an article on the "Constitutional Aspects of Annexation," by Carmen F. Randolph, a law writer of reputation. So far it is the clearest and most exhaustive statement of the Constitutional aspects of the case, that has appeared in the debate.

Mr. Randolph discusses among other points, the status of the inhabitants of an annexed territory. He believes that the transfer of territory carries with it a transfer of allegiance, and that the inhabitants of the annexed territory become citizens of the United States. The Supreme Court has not passed upon this question, but it has declared that Congress may withhold political privileges from the inhabitants of the territories.

He also cites the authorities which hold that the personal and civil rights of the residents of the territories are secured to them by the Constitution, which covers State and Territory alike. But political rights are privileges which Congress may grant or withhold.

The most important conclusion that is expressed in this opinion is that territories acquired by agreement or conquest, become a part of the United States, and that Congress must impose uniform duties within the political limits of the nation. This opinion is founded mainly on the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in 5 Wheaton 317. In this case it is declared that all territory within the jurisdiction of Congress is one.

If this is the correct view of the case, although it is not the expansionist view of it, the present tariff laws must be extended to all territories.

The policy of expansion may make some 10,000,000 of Filipino citizens of the United States, but not voters. As such they will be free to travel and reside in any part of the United States, and compete with American labor if this doctrine is correct.

One thing is certain. The Republican lawyers in the Senate are divided on the question. Will they, as party men, ratify the treaty of Paris, and dispose of the conquered territory afterwards? or will any large number of them refuse to ratify until they know what the outcome will be?

## THE QUEUES.

The Chinese government has now ordered the formation of a Chinese regiment, to be commanded entirely by English officers. The men will be enlisted from the province of Shanghai.

Heretofore, the Chinese troops enlisted and serving under European officers have refused to cut off their queues, or adopt the European hat, or military dress.

The first move in the expansion of China is the removal of the queue, as a military measure. Is it to be, or not to be? To the Chinese it seems as absurd to remove this article, as it would be for the American War department to order that every enlisted man should wear a ring in his nose, or to require all commissioned officers to appear in petticoats. Let us not laugh at this reverence for the pig tail. It took nearly fifty years of protest by sensible soldiers in the British army to secure the abolition of the heavy bear skin cap, and as many years to abolish the use of the queue by the British war.

Perhaps the Only Candidate here will loan his "altar of devotion" to the Chinese government, if he is not using it, and the Chinese, in solemnity, in

grief, in heroism will place upon that sacred article, if it is an good repair, innumerable queues, as a covenant with the nation, that they are prepared to make any sacrifice. To the Anglo-Baxon, "liberty in its last analysis is the blood of the brave," to the Chinese, "a strong nationality is—the loss of the queue."

Travelers said many years ago, that the Chinese factions, when contending in battle, always suspended combat during the hour for luncheon. Will the English officers persuade them to forego this excellent hygienic rule, and permit their digestive organs to be ruined simply in order to win a victory?

Let us hope that the Chinese will cling to the queue and the wholesome luncheon hour in time of battle. Otherwise we may be confronted with a vast army of disciplined men in the army and navy of China, that may make it very disagreeable to us some day.

## TOBACCO INTERESTS.

The entire tobacco interests of the Mainland are aroused at the prospect of cheap tobacco from Cuba and the Philippines. The New England tobacco growers declare that the annexation of "two of the largest leaf and cigar producing islands and groups of islands in the world means the swift and utter destruction of the leaf and cigar interests of this country." "It means the impoverishment of the most prosperous agricultural peoples in New England." So declares the president of the growers' association.

On the other hand, the manufacturers are demanding an outlet for their goods. Control of the new possessions means a monopoly for American trade. The manufacturers believe that the tobacco growers should be willing to suffer some impoverishment in the interests of exansion. The tobacco growers, on the other hand, do not wish to be clothed in rags while they are carrying the flag, in the interests of Imperialism. But the tobacco interest will not be destroyed by giving Cuba and the Philippines better government. And even if there is a good deal of free trade in the expansion policy, it may do more good than harm.

## ENGLISH AND GERMAN COLONIES.

Mr. K. T. Stoepel, a German and a special student of political science, in reviewing the colonizing schemes of his countrymen in the Orient, says: "The German race differs from our Anglo-Saxon cousins in that, with the English, business and patriotism go hand in hand, while with us business comes before patriotism." He believes that the Germans look to profit for the individual and do not care to waste their time in the philanthropic work of building up colonies for the benefit of the nation, or for the benefit of other nations. He forgets, it seems, that the colonial policy of Great Britain is founded on a deep foundation of the broken and well packed stones of blunders. If she has learned to build up a colonial empire wisely, she has paid enormous sums for the instruction.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The letter of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony to Speaker Read on the subject of woman suffrage in Hawaii, appears in another column.

The great success of the right of women to vote in New Zealand, is now assured. But the average intelligence of the women of that island is higher than it is here. While the majority of educated women here are willing and anxious to discharge their political duties, the majority of all of the women confess themselves to be too ignorant about their duties to the State to care about assuming any responsibilities.

Speaker Read has always favored the granting of the elective franchise to women. But over and against his influence and vote, is the influence and vote of the great majority who fear that women will make mischief in the political parties.

## DIVIDENDS.

A list of dividends paid by the mills at Fall River during the past year has been compiled by E. M. Haffarls & Co. of that city, and the result shows an average of 2.22 per cent on a capital of \$23,493,000. The year of 1898 was a hard one, notwithstanding the reduction in wages in the first of the year, and the curtailment later. The present outlook is, however, bright.

Several years ago, when the price of sugar was less than it is at present, the average dividends of the dividend paying plantations was 11 per cent.

The average dividends of the cotton mills of the New England States is not above seven per cent. If the real happiness of a community is to be measured by the size of the dividends it receives, this community should proclaim itself to be about the happiest one on earth.

The standing menace to happiness

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is that picture drawn by a master hand in the New Testament of the camel looking with much discouragement at the eye of the needle.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Cheate at the Court of St. James and Depute in the Senate at Washington. It is an off-season for the Populists.

The man who coined the description "embalmed beef" gave the cult of the vegetarians a big boost.

Sidewalks in several sections of the city are uniformly as unsatisfactory as the price of whisky is unsatisfactory.

They say that down in Manila any news from Hawaii is public property. Every man in the Eighth corps swears by Honolulu.

The question of why Col. Barber was promoted might be passed up to Gen. King and Lieut. Merriam unless they are so jealous as to be biased.

It should be no detriment to the newly arrived theatrical company that it comes bearing the seal of the approval of Hilo.

It is not to be noticed that the lung patriots who are calling for someone to nominate a senator are themselves flinging banners to the sun-kissed breezes.

It may be a long time before that biggest ship in the world gets around to these waters, but the harbor will soon be the home of the biggest and best and strongest tug afloat, namely, the U. S. S. Froquois.

Even persons who do not care for autographs ordinarily are anxious as anyone else to secure new treasury notes from the Hawaiian finance office with the new signature of the new registrar of the treasury.

The Hospital Corps here is going to give a hop. They might add variety and novelty to the occasion by having a german with professional figures. Let the navy join in at midnight and pipe all hands forward for quinine.

With Roosevelt and Reed both in favor of woman suffrage, reform in the direction suggested should stand a good chance in at least two of the eastern states.

A "pro Bono Publico" writer wants to know why there is a charge of \$1.50 for visiting the Kilauea crater. Perhaps it is because it is thought \$2 would not be paid.

H. W. Schmidt, a solid kamaaina is singularly and most worthily honored in being the first member of the old line local consular corps to secure recognition from Washington direct.

An assistant paymaster in Her Majesty's service was severely punished at Hongkong and dismissed his ship for borrowing money from the chief writer aboard. Nothing is said about payment or bliking. It was simply a question of etiquette and discipline and a mighty good question at that.

The new Palama public school presents an attractive and picturesque front and the interior arrangement is made on plans endorsed by experience. The "onward march of public improvement" keeps up in every direction excepting that there seems to be a delinquency or timidity about street widening.

As Mr. Senator Foraker is from Ohio also it is presumed that he has the ear of the head of the administration and speaks by the card when he intimates that there is still much uncertainty concerning the fixed or final policy of the Government at Washington on the question of the future of the Philippines.

It is a good thing for the authorities of the city of London that they have not as residents some of the great fault-finding minds of Honolulu. It is on this circumstance that the Lord Mayor and Associates are saved arraignment for permitting the banks of the Thames to overflow.

There is a war of Generals on at Washington. Gen. Egan, head of the commissary, in replying to Gen. Miles, uses the word liar and a few other similar descriptive terms. Miles still tells of the poisonous inefficiency of the food department. Egan was forced

to withdraw from his commission, estimating a few yards of the fiercest language.

It will be noticed that the companies of the Alaska transportation business have made a uniform and, of course, an advance schedule for passengers and freight. It is a wonder that these companies have not long since made a rate for ordinary people coming out with a percentage excess on the men who have gold.

Senator Perkins made a statistical speech against expansion at a Boston function and then suffered himself to be pulled up to the bull ring by a California legislature. He first spread out his sentiments, then called for the views of his constituents.

The Seattle papers just at hand do not have so much to say in condemnation of Hawaiian courts and officials. It may be that the old correspondents are now idle or it may be that some truth has been learned in regard to maritime transactions here.

A pretty close view of President McKinley's everyday life is given in an article this morning. If Hawaii gets a cable within twelve months the people of the Islands will be favored with a close view of the President himself. Private advices are to the effect that Mr. McKinley is extremely anxious to visit the new territory.

It appears that it was beyond the authority of the Bishop Estate Trustees to purchase the Thrum Stamp Collection. The Hon. Chas. R. Bishop on learning of the limitation, at once made a personal investment for the Museum. Mr. Bishop ever seems equal to an emergency and ever intent on forwarding the interests of public institutions of Hawaii.

The rule in the United States Navy now is to enlist at least eighty per cent. of citizens of the country. A not very close course is held to the rule, if one may judge by the prevalence of twisted and broken and cracked and shattered English heads when the jackies gather in public places and talk. They are all Americans all right. They belong to the flag and the flag belongs to them, but they speak better some other language than the tongue of the Greater Republic. There are any number of Swedes and Norwegians and Germans in the way and a good sprinkling of Italians, while the Irish are the backbone of the rank and file. One of the German jackies, a passenger by the Doric, was up town when the O. & O. liner was in port and was peacock proud of the word Puritan on his cap. In a barber shop on the rialto he became quite loquacious and this was about it: "Dewey und dem fellers been val now till us fellers vot fight mit Schley by Guba get by Manila out. Ve been fight before and ve know vat. If any of dem tam Indians or Dutchmans looks for trubbles, vy ve Americans vill knock de life out of dem. Dors' vot. Ve been dere before. Ve knows how. De Americans is de best fighters vat is. You bed you. Ve know how." A man standing at the door whispered "sauer kraut" and ran for his life.

When Gen. Grant was making his tour of the world he was entertained in one of the Japanese cities by E. V. House, who had been an editorial writer on the New York Tribune. The late John Russell Young was with the Silent Man and Prof. Scott, now of the Honolulu High School, was one of the diners. At the cigars stories were told. The General was interested, but it seemed impossible to amuse him. Finally he was pressed for a narrative and was bantered for something comical. He said he knew but one funny story and he was not quite certain of the quality. The General went on to tell that at one time during the war he was in a rather barren southern district where the rain was continuous. The mud was a couple of feet deep everywhere for miles and miles. The weather condition was worse than blizzards and earthquakes mixed. It made men heartlessly ill and absolutely nothing could be done. The General halted up a big Misourian at dawn one morning. The soldier had a rueful face and a ragged uniform, frayed and faded. The man looked cold and hungry and disconsolate. He received a kindly inquiry from the great captain and as had been anticipated unbosomed himself. Said he: "I understand the United States is going to give every soldier 160 acres of land in the south after the war is over. I enlisted to fight for Uncle Sam till the thing ended. I'll keep my soldier contract, by I'm blessed if I wont torn around square and fight the Government all myself before I'll let it make me take 160 acres of this land." The man meant it, for he had about 160 pounds of the soil fastened to his top boots and was thoroughly discouraged when it came to looking to the future.

## GOLD ON MONAWAI.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), Jan. 16.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's vessel Monawai, which sailed to-day for San Francisco, carries 450,000 sovereigns.